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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

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# OIL, COKE, AND COAL PRODUCTION INCREASES

PETROLEUM OUTPUT UP -- Glas Istre, No 588, 29 Nov 49

Before the war Yugoslavia produced 1,000 tons of petroleum. In 1951 she will produce 450 times as much, or 450,000 tons. At present Yugoslavia produces 262,500 tons more than in 1939. In 1950 the production of petroleum will satisfy the stipulation of the Five-Year Plan.

Before the war Standard Oil refineries were located in Slavonski Brod [error for Bosanski Brod?] and Shell refineries in Sisak. The entire capacity of the Slavonski Brod and Sisak refineries was 140,000 tons. The occupation forces destroyed all the petroleum machinery.

Since the war Yugoslavia has opened two petroleum fields in Croatia, at the Kutina and at the Lerdava rivers. Almost every well drilled has yielded petroleum. Because of the success of the drillings, a third field has now been opened in the vicinity of Zagreb.

Besides finding petroleum in Slavonia, in the Medjimurje, and in Bosnia, geologists have also found it in the Banat. Southern Dalmatia, the Montenegrin Primorje, and Macedonia are being surveyed for oil. By 1947 Yugoslavia was able to reconstruct the oil refineries in Bosanski Brod, Sisak, and Rijeka, which were completely destroyed by the occupation forces. In the first half of 1949, 48 per cent more oil was refined than Yugoslavia imported in the entire year 1939.

In addition to oil fields, natural gas deposits are now being exploited. Yugoslavia has about 40 such deposits: 20 in Croatia, 6 in the Banat, 5 in the Backa, 3 in the vicinity of Belgrade. The rest are in the Sava, Morava, and Drina valleys.

VELENJE PRODUCES COKE FOR CHEMICAL INDUSTRY -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 266, 12 Nov 49

The charcoal plant at the Velenje mine was changed into a coke factory a few months ago. It will provide the Ruse chemical plant with coke which can be used instead of anthracite coal for the production of carbide. Anthracite coal has always had to be imported. The import of this product has been especially irregular in the past few months.

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The village coke factory has 12 furnaces which have a capacity of 1,000 tons of fossilized wood. The production of coke in such furnaces requires about 8 days. The cooling process lasts longer, delaying the production of coke. Each furnace can be filled twice a month. New furnaces, now being built, will be ready by the end of November.

NEW COKE FACTORIES BEING BUILT -- Slovenija, No 265, 11 Nov 49

This year a new coke factory was begun at Lukovica, near the Brcko-Banovci railroad line. Recently, another coke factory was begun at Ljuzica. The Lukavac factory will be one of the largest factories in Europe, as regards capacity. The Lukavac factory, which will make coke from coal, will begin production in the fall of 1950.

The production of the coal mine at Majevice will be increased since its coal, of 6,500 to 7,000 calories, is very suitable for the production of coke.

REOPEN LOCAL COAL MINE -- Borba, No 275, 19 Nov 49

The village of Dracicima in Valjevo Srez has reopened its coal mine. During the occupation the mine was completely destroyed. Repair work on the mine began in 1948. Production will begin in one week. The coal will be used as fuel for the inhabitants of Valjevo, and for the production of lime in local lime factories.

TO OPEN NEW MINES -- Rad, No 278, 21 Nov 49

In Jajce Srez several new local coal mines will be opened soon. They will supply the population of Jajce with fuel.

The reopening of the abandoned bauxite mine in Respalj is contemplated.

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